The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

VOL. V. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881. NO. 39.

THE POPULAR CREED.

BY N. V. BACCHUS.

I know a bold but honest youth
Who placed his hopes upon a maiden's troth,
But a maiden will cease, her vows with ease
For a woer cometh whose charms are these,
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A nose well tinged with the brandy's red,
A soul well trained in Villiary's school
But cash, sweet cash—he knoweth the rule.
Dime and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but honest man
Who strives to live upon Christian's plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned a hated wreck is he.
At home he meeteth a starving wife
Abroad he leadeth a leper's life,
And they struggle against a fearful odd
Who will not bow to the people's god—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crime.

So get your wealth no matter how,
No questions asked of the rich I trow,
Steal by night and steal by day
(Doing it all in a legal way)
Join the church and never forsake her,
Learn to cant and hate your Maker—
Be liar, hypocrite, knave and fool,
(But don't be poor) remember the rule;
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket is worst of crimes.

NOTES TO GIRLS.

NO. 6.

BY "JOYCE."

"Life is real! Life is earnest!"

Because it is prosaic reality, and not an "empty dream;" it is essential that we awake to the fulfillment of our duties, and

"—own man born to live as well as die."

We can render ourselves utterly unfit for earnest workby expending our sympathies and energies on people and things of our fancy's own creation. The lady, reading in the parlor, weeps over the sufferings of the Claude and Isabelle of novel life; while all around her, in this "workaday world," are "duties and dinners and darns" awaiting her touch. It has been truly said that one-half of the people of the world know not the life of the other half. Pretty little miss Simplicity, treading on some rose leaves, sipping the dew, raises her hands in horror at the recital of some tale of life in the world's basements. She never did hear of such "disagreeable" things, of poverty and crime and misery; you must be just trying to make her "uncomfortable."

Better, my dear girl, to know if such things be, and to strive to alleviate them; than to seek or fain an ignorance of what so nearly concerns the well-being of your fellow creatures. "Whatever thy hands find to do, do it with thy might"—is the divine injunction. If it is household work, seek to excel in it; if thy working sphere enlargen, know

"Better far
Pursue a frivolous by serious means,
Than a sublime art frivolously."

Girls should learn more of independence, more of self-reliance, than they usually possess. However we may love the timid lady who screams at the sight of a mouse, and who must always hide herself behind a masculine presence; it is the noble woman who works her own way with courage and dignity, that calls forth our strongest admiration. You will not let father work himself into the grave, trying to enable the family to live in style and the daughters to dress well. If you exert not yourself to do something, he cannot refrain from watching your suitors with mental anxiety, and inwardly wishing you would consent for one of them to take you off.

Perhaps you will, after a time, discover this state of affairs; and, with the wound of the revelation fresh in your breast, revenge your pride by giving your hand where your heart may not be. In vain you attempt to cousole yourself with the reflections that after all it was a good chance, you couldn't expect do better, really it was an act of generosity to pa, and you like your husband well enough. You are likely to meet some day him who will touch the strain in your heart, never before awakened. Sad for you, if you must, for duty's sake. turn a deaf ear.

Seek something to do that will give added weight to the family purse, and cease to be a burden to those around you. If your parents are wealthy, of curse you do not need to encounter the world as one of the working class. You will do the most pleasant thing of staying home, and learning what home life can teach you. Even then, you will lose the discipline of mind, the expansion of latent powers, that a life of self-dependence does not fail to confer. It is well, too, to grow proficient in some particular direction; for fortune may not always favor you as now.

Whatever be your work, you can be a lady. I would not use this word to mean a delicate, shrinking, fastidious creature; but to express the purity and refinement that should halo a woman. A teacher, a shop girl, a writer, a seamstress, a singer, a washer; these, and more than these, need but the one principle right to actuate them, to produce level.

A knowledge of some things should be common to you all. The sick-room has no more welcome visitor than a woman who knows how to adapt herself to the surroundings. She enters not with screeching boots and all the intricacies of fashionable attire, which weary the feverish gaze. Nor does she, in shrill key, gossip city talk; nor assume the doleful expression many deem fit for a pall's beside. In gown of soft folds and soothing tints, she moves with noiseless tread; and does for you just the thing you felt you needed, but knew not how to express. When she addresses you, it is with a cheerful expression and a voice ever

"—gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman."

Though you may never be a hospital nurse, you may never go among strangers to risk your life for heirs; at some time, those will be nearer you, for whom it will be your duty to perform these tender offices. Viewing noble acts of self-denial, sometimes there comes to us a faint conception of what the poet meant, in saying

"We can make our lives sublime."

OUR DUTY TO THE POOR—HOW WE OBSERVED IT ON CHRISTMAS.

For the Advocate:

The Old Year draws rapidly to close. A cold storm of wind and snow heralds the approach of New Year. All day long the snow has been falling heavily, flake after flake,—

"————heaping field and gateway
With a silence deep and white.
* * * * *
Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wears ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Is ridged inch deep with pearl."

Looking out over streets and fields and the near hills, all robed in the wide spreading mantle of snow, we can hardly believe that this is our usually mild-tempered capital. Suddenly the chilling breath of bleak, rugged New England has descended upon us. How piercing is this icy wind, how bleak these dreary wastes of snow! Close the shutters,—draw the curtains tight. Let us gather around the cheerful open fire, with hearts glad and grateful that we are not obliged to brave the stormy night. How pleasant, in warm houses, are these long winter evenings. How bright and cheery with books and work and games. But does no shadow come over the brightness, no cloud over our gayety when we think of the many poor and destitute ones; those who have no homes, or who live in places so miserable that they do not deserve the name of home? Those who are perishing with hunger, shivering with cold; who know nothing of the comforts which seem simple necessities to us? Let us not, amid our own enjoyments and occupations, safe in happy, comfortable homes, forget these needy and suffering ones. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Let us remember this admonition, and try to give to others some of the cheer and comfort which gladden our own lives. First let us give—according to our ability—material gifts,—food and fuel and clothing. These are essentials. No amount of sympathy, no pleasant words, no kindly smiles, no sensible advice, can take their place,—as some persons seem to imagine.

No matter how high our aspirations are,—mentally, morally, spiritually for ourselves or for others, we all "need the lower life to stand upon," and absolute, physical needs must be attended to. Then all are better fitted to appreciate the higher, richer gifts,—loving sympathy, kind, cheering words, wise counsel, tenderest pity. Let us give these fully and freely. Let them supplement all that our slender purses try to do. Let the recipients of our bounty feel that our hearts are in our gifts. In Lowell's exquisite poem, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," the poet makes our Savior say—

"Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift, without the giver, is bare.
Who gives himself with his gift feeds three,
Himself, hungering neighbor, and *Me*."

And how greatly are we all blessed in our efforts to help others. Deeper and sweeter becomes the happiness of the light-hearted and happy, and those to whom sorrow has come, out of whose lives much of the brightness has gone, never to return in this world,—even these find their burden greatly lightened by thinking of and working for others, as nothing else can lighten it.

It is a proof of the good and generous impulses that there are in human nature, indulging all our selfishness, that it gives us so much pleasure to hear of any incident of special liberality and thoughtfulness for the poor. Such an incident occurred in our city on Christmas Day, when two noble Christian women gave a bountiful dinner to a number of very poor aged women. The table was laden with all the good things of the season, and the wrinkled, care worn, weary old faces gathered around it beamed with a pleasure and satisfaction such as had rarely, if ever, been reflected upon them before. One old woman exclaimed that that day and the day on which she was emancipated were the two happiest days of her life!

Rev. Mr. Grimke, having been requested to ask the blessing, made a few remarks, of which the following is the substance.

"My dear old friends, I have been invited to ask a blessing upon this feast. Before doing so, however, let me wish you a merry, merry Christmas, and congratulate you upon being here under such pleasant circumstances, and that your lives are spared to see this day,—a day which commemorates the advent into our world of One who, I trust, is not a stranger to any here; and the noble influence of whose life has come down to us through the centuries, fulfilling the prophecy of the angels—'Glory be to God in the Highest, and on earth peace and good will to men.'

"When he was upon the earth he went about as the friend of the poor and the suffering. He went about doing good, healing all manner of diseases, giving sight to the blind, unstopping the deaf ears, and feeding the hungry; having nowhere to lay his head, and yet bringing wherever he went sunshine, joy and gladness. Eighteen hundred years have passed away since, a little out of Jerusalem, on the mount of Olivet, he breathed the parting blessing upon his disciples and ascended on high. But thank God all still feel his presence in a thousand influences that bless mankind,—influences out of which have come that spirit of love and sympathy which feeds the hungry and clothes the naked and comforts the sorrowing. As I stand here to-day I am reminded of words which fell from his lips, that will convey to you much more fully than any words of mine, how near and dear to him were the poor and suffering, and what a large place they occupied in his great and loving heart. 'When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsman, nor thy rich neighbor, but when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed. For they cannot recompense thee but thou shalt be recompensed in the resurrection of the just.' And here you have to-day an exhibition of the same beautiful, Christ-like spirit in this feast which has been spread for you by these kind friends,—Mrs. Claflin, the wife of one of our distinguished representatives from Massachusetts,—a State dear to all of our hearts,—the home of the great and lamented Sumner and Wilson and Garrison,—the home of Phillips and Whittier and Claflin,—a lady, who, in her own home, has made her influence felt as the friend of the poor and the suffering, and who here in the Capital of the nation reaches out to you the same tender, symyathetic heart, and Mrs. Jacobs, the best part of whose life has been devoted to the alleviating of the sufferings of the poor and the oppressed, and to whose great and loving heart no sacrifice is too great to be made in the interest of humanity. And I know, my dear old friends, for I see it in your bright and happy faces, that the prayer of your hearts is that the blessing promised by the Savior may be fulfilled to these kind friends. I rejoice with you all, and thank God for all such evidences as this that the spirit of Christ is still abroad in the world."

How thoroughly the good old souls enjoyed their feast, and how kindly and carefully they were waited upon by the ladies who gave it. To them it was indeed a memorable experience, an event never to be forgotten. The memory of it will keep green and fresh in their minds through all their remaining days—and be to them "a joy forever."

Thursday, December 30.

FAMILIAR TALKS UPON SCIENCE.—NO 1

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There is not, as many seem to suppose, anything peculiarly mysterious in science. Science is nothing but common sense broadly applied. Knowledge is obtained, not only by observation, but also by inference. We see not only with the eye and by means of the rays of light, but still more with the mind's eye, and by the illumination of our reasoning powers. If a person stops to analyze his thoughts the truth of this statement will be apparent. When you look through green glasses upon white paper, what do you see? You see green paper. You cannot see what is not there, can you? What the green glasses do is to prevent your seeing a great deal that is there.

Whenever light passes through a prism, which is nothing but a three cornered piece of glass, or, indeed when it is reflected at a certain angle from the drop of rain to form a rainbow, we see that a ray of light is not simple but compound.

There are seven colors in a ray of white light. When we see the colors all together they make the impression upon our senses of what we call white. What the green glass really does is to sift the white light, and let through upon us only the green part of the ray. So, after all, the green we see is not in the spectacles we wear, but is really an element in the color of the paper upon which we look through the eye glasses. This simple illustration shows that the impressions we get of the external world only tell the truth after they have been closely cross examined.

The impression upon the mind, through the eye, is produced not only by the nature of the ray of light which sets out from the object upon which we are looking, it is modified by the nature of the medium through which it passes.

The mistakes into which we fall by following the adage that "seeing is believing" soon teach us not only to "look," but to look *twice* before we leap.

If the water looks shallow we do well to examine it more closely before wading into it, for clear waters, like clear thoughts, are sometimes deeper than they seem. The staff which is partly in the water and partly out of it does not seem to be straight although it really is. No / things are not always what they seem to be. The letters upon the page do not look as large to a near-sighted person as they do to an ordinary reader The person who complains that the preacher does not speak as loud as he he used to do, is, perhaps, growing deaf. The man who complains that the room is growing cold is, perhaps, coming down with the ague.

Thus we see that, to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, one must think and *compare*, as well as touch and taste, and smell, and hear, and see. Science differs from common sense only in the accuracy with which it observes, and the extent to which it compares one observation with another, and the thoroughness with which it thinks out the consequences. The burnt child exhibits the scientific spirit when it avoids the fire. He has learned to judge how a thing feels from the way it look,—something he had not known before. The extent to which we can enlarge our knowledge even with very limited means of observation, by reasoning upon each facts as we have, is illustrated by the following incident: I found myself, at one time a stranger in a large city. A blind man offered to act as my guide and show me the sights of the city. I took his arm, and sure enough he led me hither and thither to the places of interest, pointing out with his cane, to this object and to that, and telling me its history and present uses. He finally took an omnibus to go to his house, and knew within a few yards where to get out so as to save the extra fare which would have been charged if we had ridden beyond the city limits. Really this man saw more without eyes as most of people do with them. By reasoning upon what his other senses gave him, he learned nearly all the facts about his native city which ordinary observers learned through sight. He could estimate distance by enumerating streets crossed. His ear distinguished sounds more readily than mine, and his sense of smell was more acute. The inequalities in the ground were also familiar signs to his feet of where he was. As this man went beyond the mere facts of experience in a few things, so the man of science puts this and that together and reaches conclusions which are far beyond ordinary observation. To explain and illustrate these scientific processes for the enlargement of human knowledge is the object of our familiar talks.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

Colorado keeps step to the music of the Union.

A national convention of colored men is called to meet in Washington, D. C., March 3d, 1881. Will Minnesota be represented in that convention? Echo answers, No.—*St. Paul Review.*

The Republican *Advocate* has also pronounced against the movement. The *Leader* has not pronounced for it, and the *Louisianian* propounds a conundrum.

Strangers who visit our city and see us only at the 15th street Presbyterian, Berean Baptist, St. Luke's Episcopal, St. Augustine's Catholic, and churches, while they see therein much of our possibilities and excellencies, do not reach the average condition of our people, which to-day is on a somewhat lower, though still a rising plane. Let them visit Union Bethel, Asbury, 19th-street Baptist churches wherein they will see possibly better evidences of more harmonious development and the real social condition of the people. If they want to note the marked progress of fifteen years, let them go to the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Shiloh, Liberty and Mt. Zion Baptist churches, filled as they are with congregations who, at the close of the war, were at the bottom round of the ladder.

They can thus better arrive at a correct opinion of the real condition of the colored people of this city as a whole, and forecast what it can be ten years to come under the operation of influences now at work.

At the churches to which reference was first made, a majority of the members have more than a generation of culture behind them.

Perhaps the strangest anomaly in our system of citizenship is found in our naturalization laws. At present only whites and those of African descent can be naturalized under these laws. In a recent case in which a half breed Indian, born in British Columbia, the father being white, the application for naturalization was denied on the ground that he was not white enough or of African descent. Had the applicant's father been a Negro instead of a white man, although his mother was Indian, the case would have been different, and his application could not have been refused under the law, for the descendants of Indians not being excluded, the fact of his part African origin would give an advantage over his Caucasian descent, and admit him to citizenship.

Here is a case where it is better under existing law to have Negro blood in one's veins than Caucasian.

Here is a chance for Vest, Saulsbury or some other Bourbon Congressman.

With the impression made by the Civil Rights Convention held here in 1873, and similar bodies subsequently, we do not look forward to the proposed Conference called here in March next with any great confidence, either towards securing the political acknowledgment desired or promoting, though it be ever so remotely, the material interests of the people concerned.

Without dwelling on the hold of those at the head of the movement on the public, we take this opportunity to say that General Garfield, experienced politician and statesman that he is, will not fall into the trap of rewarding any man or men through any notoriety gained at a convention held here. A more effective way to secure recognition would be by local conferences and local organizations.

The people see this, and we notice but little said favorably to this St. Louis movement, hence it is likely to prove a fizzle and a farce.

COLORED TEACHERS IN BALTIMORE.

Referring to the matter of colored teachers in colored schools in Baltimore, the *Progressive world* thinks the dissatisfaction against the refusal of the Board to employ colored teachers not justified by the circumstances. It says in one place the public schools are over crowded, which in the event of an epidemic, would be disastrous. This we think a strong reason why new schools should be opened and the additional expense borne on the same principle that "it is better to pay the butcher than the doctor." If "the supply of colored schools is greater than the demand," as our contemporary contends, is it not owing largely to the fact that the lack of confidence of many, very many patrons in the present system has supported private and other schools maintained by benevolent associations? The fact that such a small proportion of native colored applicants passed the examination last spring is itself evidence of the inadequateness of colored schools under white teachers. Would the same proportion of white pupils of the Baltimore schools have failed in a similar examination? That the influence of colored teachers over those of their own race is at least equal to that exercised by white teachers is no longer an open question. The result at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Richmond, Philadelphia, and this city are to the point.

The statement that "an Irishman, a Pole or a German might as well insist that his children should only be educated by teachers of those particular nationalities," might have some force if the chirdren of those people were massed in distinctive schools and they were practically ignored both in the matter of applications and appointments. The colored citizens "understand that the object for which a system of education *should* "be established is for the benefit of the State," but they can not see how that object is attained by a system that ignores and rejects the qualifications of a class to equal participation in the instruction in their own youth, especially when public *sentiment* forbids even the thought of their presuming to instruct the white races.

It may seem only a sentiment, but it is a practical question; it means at least "bread and butter" for present and prospective colored teachers; and there are many white teachers to whom the work is no more than a "bread and butter" question.

PERSONAL.

General Grant has accepted by an autograph letter honorary membership in the ~~~~Club of Trenton, N. J., composed largely of and officered by colored men.

Prof. W. J. Simmons, of the Baptist Normal and Theological Athenæum, formerly of this city, has recently been presented with a dressing gown.

J. E. Rector, of the Little Rock (Ark.) "Mansion" is a candidate for school director.

Mr. Anderson Taylor, a colored Tennesseean, has given $11,000 for the construction of a church.

Lieut. H. O. Flipper has been appointed acting assistant Quartermaster and acting Commissionary of subsistence.

Dr. Blyden is contributing a series of sketches entitled "A Liberian in America," to "The Observer," of Monrovia.

In alluding to Dr. Tanner, of "The Christian Recorder" in his Notes of Travel, Dr. Blyden says: "The Doctor is of ardent temperament, sanguine as to the correctness of his views, and is not to be deterred from expressing them either by ridicule or abuse. The Negro blood in his veins is evidently Eboe."

Mrs. Mary F. Otey, widow of the late Charles N. Otey, left here Tuesday morning for Louisville, Ky., where she is to be an assistant in the Baptist Theological Seminary of which Prof. W. J. Simmons is Principal. It will be remembered that Messrs. Simmons and Otey were the only members of the class of '73 of Howard University.

Mr. Frank T. Hyman returned to the city last week, after spending a week of holidays with the charming Miss Ellie T. Moffett, of New York City. His visit was an anticipated one, and no doubt crowned with many happy events.

J. P. Sampson, esq., spent his New Year's at his old home, renewing acquaintances and forming new ones. This gentleman is very successful in the sale of his popular publications. He returned to Baltimore Tuesday morning where he is superintending the preparation of electrotype plates connected with his works.

J. D. Kennedy is contributing city notes to the New Orleans "Observer."

Charles Sumner's birthday, though occuring on the 6th was celebrated on the 1st instant in Boston.

The Whittaker court-martial comes off in New York on the 20th inst. Whittaker's counsel are ex-Gov. Chamberlain, and Emory Storrs, of Chicago. Prof. Greener will appear, and it is probable that Mr. Brewster will act as advisory counsel.

Our exchanges of the colored press will put themselves under special obligation if they will copy the notice of Mr. Fleetwood.

NEW YEAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is only within the last three years that New Year's calls have become fashionable in Philadelphia; and yet, it was so generally observed this year that a stranger going the rounds would naturally be led to think that we were but observing a custom of many years standing. When we had but theoretical knowledge of "calls," we used to think them a mere bore to the ladies and an empty past-time for the men: but since we have gained practical knowledge of them, we think them pleasant and enjoyable to both ladies and gentlemen. And yet, when we reflect upon some of our receptions by even intimate friends, we cannot but ask ourselves the question; I wonder what led her to receive? Why should there be any cold formality or conventionality about these receptions? Why should some otherwise pleasant and entertaining ladies allow themselves to be eclipsed when thrown together with others of their associates? Why should they be so almost painfully quiet, meek and "please mammy?" Why cannot others dare to be frank and natural instead of being so affected and *pronounced*? But I must not muse and moralize, "as it were."

It is an exceedingly pleasant thing for a gentlemen to call on a lady and find her bright, cheerful, pleasant and congenial: and especially to find her on a New Year's Day. He would doubtlessly become possessed of such a lingeringly sweet and delightful memory of his call, that he would almost wish that every day could be New Year's Day.

At not a few of the homes at which we called, there were some four, and at one place, even eight ladies receiving together. Our calls at such places were altogether pleasant. For the sake of the young ladies especially, we wish we could describe some of the ladies' toilets, but as we are not hand at such matters, and know what an injustice we would do ladies if we should attempt a description, we will only say, it emphatically too, that the greater number of them were all dressed tastefully, richly and elegantly.

And now about those who received. We would not pretend to name them all: the number would by no means small. Our people do not live magnificent distances; on the contrary, the greater many of them live within a radius of ten squares: and so we footed instead of hiring a hack or coupe as some of our gentlemen friends did, but to the ladies.

Miss Alice Bowers received assisted by Mrs. Dr. Parm of Washington, and Mrs. George McClelland the Misses Lucretia Miller, Longow, Lydia Clay, Emily Ba and Mrs. Hillern.

Mrs. Andrew F. Stevens was assisted by Mrs. Dr. Watson and the Misses Dora Cole, Florence Lewis and Henrietta Farrelly.

Miss Hennie Edwards assisted by Miss Emily Jakes of Baltimore, and the Misses Dora Kennedy and Inez Cassey; Mrs. Jerome Baptiste, assisted by Miss Spriggs, of Harrisburg, and Ida Morris,—Mary Bourdly, assisted by the Misses Mary and Hermione Dover, Alma Summerville and Mrs. Olive Dorsey.

Miss Nettie Stewart, assisted by Miss Josie Conner of Charleston, South Carolina and Ella Gordon; Mrs. Warley Bascom assisted by Mary Vidal; Ella Still assisted by Martha Anderson.

Among others who received may be mentioned the Misses Ida and Fanny Summerville, Hart Alexander, Bessie Boteler and Mary Campbell.

And now what more shall we shall we say? Shall we speak of the assuring cordiality and admirable hospitality of Mrs. Andrew Stevens and the Misses Alice Bowrs, Hennie Edwards and others? Shall we make mention of those tables which groaned under their weight of all the delicacies of the season? Shall we whisper of our wondering how surprisingly much of chocolate, coffee, cake and wine especially, a man can put under his vest? No, we shall not speak about these things, but shall now direct our attention to raising our "STANDARD."

Philadelphia, January 3rd 1880.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

It was fifty years ago, Thursday, January 6th, 1881, that Miss Elizabeth Wormley and Mr. John Brine plighted their faith in each other and were joined in holy bonds of matrimony. They formed a beautiful illustration of "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." Beautiful in graces, beautiful in faces, for a handsomer couple could not be found in Washington fifty years ago. After fifty years of life's connubial joys they are permitted the supreme pleasure of celebrating the anniversary of their marriage by having their golden wedding, which took place at their residence on last Thursday evening. True, few were there who were present at their marriage, but if the spirits of the departed ever visit the loved ones left on earth, we are sure many an aged angel was at that golden wedding. Some of the old friends were there in visible shape but most of the guests were the young members of the dear old families long ago. Among those present were the following gentlemen and their ladies: Messrs. F. Cook, Jas. T. Wormley, Rev. Wm. Goring, Chas. Middleton, Wm. Montague, Mrs. Herbert, Miss Georgia McCabe, Miss Blanche Washington, Mrs. Lou Mason, Mr. B. Deveaux and a hundred others. All the old and many more congratulated the happy couple and wished them many more years of happiness together. After partaking of refreshments the company separated at a late hour hoping that they too may live to celebrate a golden. Their son-in-law, the accomplished Mr. Jacob Richardson, attended to the wants of the guests in a right royal manner. Presents: Basket of flowers, M., W. E. Matthews; horse-shoe of flowers, Mr. A. Fleetwood; silver goblet, Dr. Dorsey and wife; Mr. David Fisher and daughters, bottles; Miss Mary J. Meyers, gold pen; Miss Geneva Meyers, gold breast-pin; Miss Lucy Moten, jet pin mounted with gold; lady of bridesmaid, silver oyster spoon; and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, pickle-disb, Mr. Greener, silver napkin ring; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, silver goblet; Mrs. Murry, pin; many presents in gold money ranging from $1 to $20.

The Literary Revolution.

Either "The Library of Universal Knowledge," or "Chamber's Encyclopædia," which are fully described elsewhere, ought certainly to be in the hands of every reader of this paper. No work ever published, except the Bible, should more properly be considered a necessity to any person aspiring to even ordinary intelligence, than a cyclopædia. It should be ranked even before a dictionary. Before the days of the "Literary Revolution" encyclopædias were an impossible possession, on account of great cost, to the majority of readers. Ten years ago Chambers could not be had for less than $50 00? Now you can get it for but a fraction of that amount, or without cost in money by terms given below.

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G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," Peoples' Advocate.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesday, M. Chambers P S 115 7th s e.

—P. N. F. William Spellman, of Mississippi, Deputy chairman of the last A. M. C. passed through last week *en route* to New York to spend his Christmas with his father.

—Hon. J. W. Pope who was recently elected councilman in Boston was the delegate at the late A. M. C. who made the successful fight for the next meeting to be held at the "Hub."

—They had an Odd Fellows night in the Fair given by Bethel church New York. M. V. P., W. C. H. Curtis, Grand Treasurer, delivered a lecture on the occasion.

—T. Morris Chester the agent of the Endowment Fund recently organized passed through last week on his way South.

Philadelphia.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CLUB.

On the 30th of December the Christmas Tree which had been standing in the lecture room of the Progressive Working Men's Club, was stripped of its fruit for the benefit of the children of the members. The labors of a very efficient committee of which Mr. Jacob C. Ramsey was chairman, were eminently successful in providing a bountiful supply of refreshments for all; they were not partaken of however before there had been a number of short addresses by several of those present and singing under the leadership of Miss Fanney M. Jackson. The extreme severity of the weather prevented many children who had tickets from attending, but a very fair representation was present, and in a simple but very pleasant way was inaugurated what it is hoped may be an annual feature of Christmas week, "The Children's Day, for the children of the Club." Before the close of the evening, a meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the reading room, where they had a conference with a number of ladies who are deeply interested in the work of the society for organizing charity in the 7th Ward; the result of which was, that the Board, as if in sympathy with the occasion, tendered to these ladies and their friends the use of the lecture room for a kindergarten; which it is hoped they will soon open. As the room will only be used for this purpose during the day and the furniture will all be moveable; it can in nowise interpose with or incommode the members, and it is in entire harmony with the principles of the club, which seeks to be a center of usefulness in every possible way in which it can be made available. It was also decided to remove the new billiard-table to the third story in order that the committee of the cooperation society, to whom had been authority to make such arrangements as might be thought best for its successful work, might receive the assistance of the same ladies who are deeply interested in establishing a similar organization, to meet the demands of their own work. It is hoped that this union of forces will be productive of good, and that the cooperative society will yet share in the prosperity with which the various undertakings of the club have blessed. The quarterly meeting of the club is to be held on the evening of the 8th inst., and on the following evening the Rev. J. B. Reeve will preach before the club in his own church, which the members will attend in a body.

Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

Courtship and Marriage.

—Dr. Stevenson's lecture Tuesday night, notwihstanding the very inclement weather was remarkably well attended. He was very entertaining if not instructive. The audience was convulsed with laughter almost from the beginning.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—It is not unlikely that Miss Amelia Tilghman will receive an invitation to participate in the Louisville Saengerfest.

—Blanche Helena Lamar, last week, taught herself the solo of Little Buttercup, which she sung last week at Bethel. She is but eleven years old.

—The Washington Cadets to the number of fifty visited Asbury Fair in a body last Monday night, where they were shown marks of great favor and consideration.

—Rev. Simon P. Smith will be ordained at the Lincoln Mission Church next Monday night; the ordination takes place at 7.30 o'clock, the exercises being by high officials in the Congregational Church.

—The Young People's Christian Association will celebrate their 11th Anniversary at 19th St. Baptist Church, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. G. W. Brodie will deliver the anniversary sermon. All are invited.

—Rev. Dr. Stevenson will deliver a discourse Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on church marriage, showing the relation between church members and the church, and their duties in all its departments. In the evening he will preach on church music and song, showing the relation between the pulpit and the church choir.

—Tuesday the ladies of the Mite Society, of the Asbury M. E. Church, gave out to ninety-odd poor persons, groceries, wood and coal. Dr. Augusta furnished the coal and wood, the other articles was the result of a pound party held a week ago. Mrs. Sallie Myers, Abbie Murry, Frances Warner and Foote were committee. This society does not confine its work to the poor of their church, but to all worthy and indigent persons.

—Washington Cadets held their regular meeting held at their Armory, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881, after transacting the regular routine of business, the following named gentlemen were elected officers: Christopher A. Fleetwood, as captain; E. Brokenborough, 1st Lieut.; George S. Contee, 2nd Lieut.; Robert F. Owens, as Brevet 2nd Lieut.

—The result of the enumeration in Kentucky shows a total population of 1,648,599; divided into 832, 616 males, and 815, 963 females. 1,589,131 natives and 59,468 foreign born, 1,377,077 whites, 271,452 of African descent, 10 Chinese and 50 Indians and Half-breeds.

—There were at least three gems in the programme of the exhibition given under the auspices of the Sinking Fund at Bethel church last Thursday evening 30 ultimo. These were the Beggar Girl by Blanche H. Lemar, ——by Anna Taylor, who has a voice of wonderful flexibility and compass, and "Sixty-Two," by Priscilla Robinson which was rendered in an artistic manner that would have reflected credit on one much older. Miss Mamie Pinkney sang "Mother tell me of an Angel." Little Miss Lemar also sang "Butter Cup."

The tableax showed excellent grouping, natural postures and brilliant coloring.

—The Ministerial General Assembly met at the residence of Dr. Crummell last Tuesday morning. The meeting was indeed pleasant. Mr. Stewart of the C. Y. M. C. A. presented the claims of the Association; a resolution was passed favoring the Association.

—Dr. J. E. Roy Field, superintendent of the American Missionary Association will preach at the Lincoln Mission next Sabbath evening.

—At the regular annual meeting of the "*Eparta Social Club*" held at their rooms in Le Droit Building Tuesday evening January 4, the following officers were elected: president, Judson Malvin, vice president, J. Carl Bruce, secretary, James Harry Smith, treasurer, Charles F. Bruce, executive committee, Shermonte W. Lewis, William H. Harris, Geo. W. Williams, John H. Butcher, C. B. Govern and Jerome A. Johnson.

—John Wesly M. E. Zion church, Connecticut ave. between L and M streets, preaching Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. M. H. Ross at 10:30 a. m. subject, "A New Year's friendly Interrogation, at 7:30 p. m. preaching by Bishop S. T. Jones D. D. Sabbath School at 9 a. m., prayer meeting at 6 p. m.

—Our GEORGETOWN subscribers will please give us their addresses under the new order of things.

J. R. Cairns, Sheriff of Lenawee Co., Mich., says:—I have worn an "Only Lung Pad" for Bronchial difficulties, and have not been troubled with a cough nights since wearing it.—*See Adv.*

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Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing, as the doctors thought, with consumption; I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced improving at once and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall.

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—Mrs. Sallie Waring met with a serious accident by which her leg was broken in two different places. At last accounts she was improving.

—Mr. Charles Caldwell has returned home after an absence of a couple of months and Charlie is a prouder fellow than ever. That baby of his he says is of the finest in the land.

—Seldom is a Golden wedding celebrated. Thursday night however gave an opportunity to the many friends of Mr. Brown and wife of I st. to pay their respects to them after their fifty years of wedded life.

New Year's

The general custom of giving on New Year's has fallen into disuse here. Many nevertheless did their respects to their old friends. This is as it should be.

The practice of five years ago resembled shoddy.

Fifteenth St. Presbyterian

Services at 15th St. Presbyterian church last Sunday were quite interesting. A large congregation turned out seemingly intent upon the desire to live better lives and be better Christians. Those who had been poor and been charitable in their each others' faults seemed to The dead Old Year lifted no remorse for neglect of duty fellows; their conscience applauded the course pursued in doing whenever and wherever opportunity offered occasion.

After the regular form for service was finished Rev. Grimes read the 6th chapter of Matthews prayed and appropriate New Year hymn was sung.

He then delivered a lecture to the congregation taking a "retro sprective glance at the Old Year which had entered the long unending eternity, but not without the history each of us had made for ourselves." He directed us to enter upon a reveiw of our lives of the past year and see if our hearts and conscience approved of one good deed done for others than ourselves. Have we fed the hungry? clothed the naked? lifted up the fallen? rescued the perishing? comforted the sick? spoken kindly to the distressed? given of our means as God has prospered us for the support of the Gospel? If we have done any of these things our actions and deeds were not spent in vain.

He administered his people to imitate Christ in their walks through the present year. "Aiming for high and noble things both temporal and spiritual. The church has been wonderfully blessed with but few deaths, very few revivals, but peace and Christian fellowship had existed which gives assurance of great spiritual blessings during this year. The church is in a good financial condition and finally we have every thing to feel thankful for, nothing to regret, save spiritual in activity which we trust will manifest itself stronger this year."

The choir sang several appropriate hymns suited to the occasion, also a lovely quartette by Messrs. Grant and Butler and Misses Tilghman and Barrier.

On the evening of the 27th of December, 1880, a small but appreciative audience assembled in North Church, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to listen to several addresses given by graduates of Lincoln University, Chester Co. Pa., and most-stirring and eloquent addresses they were.

The Revs. Jos. C. Price and S. P. Hood, respectively dwelt most-finely and feelingly upon the "Capabilities of the Negro," and the "Needs of the Negro."

The last speaker, Rev. H. Goler, who is under appointment to Africa handled "Crude Material" with marked ability. The hearts of his hearers kindled under his bursts of eloquence; and throbbed with tearful sympathy as he placed before them word-pictures of the faithful slave of the olden days,—pictures of tender beauty and pathos. He closed with an ardent appeal to the heartening aid of christian fellowship in behalf of his people, "but just lifted above the mists and fogs of the valley,"—a cry to the grand and holy in every christian community to come up to the help of the Lord's second Israel

Fervent prayer will follow this disciple of the Master as he voyages over the pathless lonely sea to his distant field of labor.

Attention! Military!

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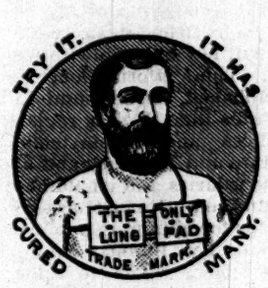

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